FACTS ON FILE
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Week in Headlines

International

USSR charged intervention by U.S. troops in Laos.

French leaders opposed Eisenhower-Khrushchev visits.

Big-4 agreement reported on forming disarmament council.

Western Hemisphere foreign ministers ordered probe of Caribbean invasions, issued "Declaration of Santiago" on democratic rights.

United States

House passed Landrum-Griffin labor reform bill.

Little Rock high schools reopened with token integration.

Died: Adm. Wm. Halsey.

WORLD AFFAIRS

LAOS

U.S. Intervention Charged. The Soviet Govt. charged Aug. 17 that Laos had violated 1954 Geneva armistice accords establishing Laos as an independent & neutral state by permitting the entry of U.S. military personnel.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry statement issued via the Tass news agency warned that current Laotian strife threatened to result in civil war and become a menace to "peace in Southeast Asia." The statement demanded the reactivation of the Intl. Control Comm. for Laos, set up by the 1954 Indo-Chinese armistice agreements but expelled by Laos in 1958 as pro-Communist. It rejected as a "clumsy attempt to shift the blame" Laotian charges that the current guerrilla fighting had been caused by Communist China & North Viet Nam.

The USSR charged that Laos, "despite its [neutrality] obligation under the Geneva agreement, has concluded a treaty legalizing the presence of United States military personnel in Laos & handing over control of the Laotian Army to [them]." It said Laos further had violated its neutrality by maintaining liaison with the "aggressive [SEATO] bloc" and by permitting "military preparations," including the construction of U.S. air bases,* for aggression against Red China & North Viet Nam.

A Communist Chinese Foreign Ministry statement broadcast Aug. 12 by Peiping radio had charged that the current strife in Laos was "engineered from first to last by the United States." It said the U.S. had "incited" the Laotian Govt. to join in a Franco-U.S. agreement for the entry of a "large number of American military personnel" into Laos to "control the Laotian Army" and draw Laos into "the aggressive SEATO bloc." It demanded the withdrawal of all U.S. military personnel & the abolition of "all United States military bases" in Laos.*

U.S. Accuses Reds. The U.S. State Dept. charged Aug. 11 that the renewed fighting in Laos had been fomented by Communist nations and might be part of a new Communist effort to keep "tensions alive in Southeast Asia."

A State Dept. statement accused North Viet Nam of directly aiding the Laotian guerrillas and hinted that the entire Laotian campaign was begun with Soviet complicity. It noted that 2 members of the North Viet Nam CP Central Committee recently had conferred with Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan in Moscow. It said that although "there seems to have been a lull in the fighting" and Laotian troops apparently had recaptured many posts initially lost to guerrillas, rebel forces included "a number of company-sized groups located in areas where their supply can come only from Communists in North Viet Nam."

Premier Defies Reds. Laotian Premier Phoui Sananikone warned Chinese Communists Aug. 14 that "they were wrong if they think Laos can be intimidated" and drawn into the Communist bloc. Addressing a rally in Vientiane, Phoui charged that the Communist nations bordering on Laos had launched the attack in order to "make us one of them."

Laotian Defense Secy. Phoumi Nosavan reported Aug. 13 that the main body of regular Communist troops among the rebels had withdrawn into North Viet Nam territory, leaving 1,200 guerrillas behind. 800 of them were said to be located in Samneua Province, south of Dienbienphu military region of North Viet Nam. Laotian troops were said to be hunting 250 more guerrillas in Sanvannakhet Province & 106 escaped Pathet Lao prisoners near Muong Neu.

Rebel claims to have "liberated" "vast areas" of 4 Laotian provinces were broadcast Aug. 16 by North Viet Nam's Hanoi radio. The Hanoi reports, based on the Aug. 11 issue of Lao Hakhat, publication of the Laotian Neo Lao Haksat party, said that rebels controlled Muong Song & 4 other districts of Samneua Province, the Muong Nga district of Phongsaly Province and parts of Luang Prabang & Thakhek Provinces. [See p. 258F1]

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EAST-WEST RELATIONS

President Prepares Trip. Pres. Eisenhower continued preparations for his meetings with West European leaders before Soviet Premier Khrushchev's visit to the U.S. The White House announced Aug. 15 that Mr. Eisenhower would visit Queen Elizabeth II at Balmoral Castle, Scotland and would see Prime Min. Macmillan at Checquers, his official residence, during his visit to Britain. A 2d announcement said Aug. 18 that Mr. Eisenhower would leave for Europe 12 hours earlier than planned, on Aug. 26, in order to spend a full day with West German Chancellor Adenauer before leaving Bonn for London Aug. 27. [See p. 253C2]

The NATO Permanent Council announced Aug. 19 that U.S. State Secy. Herter would meet with the Council during Pres. Eisenhower's Paris visit to hear NATO views on the Eisenhower-Khrushchev meetings. The Hertner-NATO meetings were a compromise with Italian demands for a NATO heads-of-Govt. meeting and Belgian appeals Aug. 12 for a plenary session of the NATO Council to discuss the Eisenhower-Khrushchev exchange. [See p. 253D2]

(British officials were said to have expressed annoyance Aug. 18 at the President's invitation to Spanish Foreign Min. Fernando Castiella to meet him in London Aug. 31. The British said no Spanish foreign minister had been invited to Britain since the Spanish Civil War and Castiella's visit might be marred by Laborite hostility to the Franco regime.)

(Rep. Charles O. Porter disclosed Aug. 12 that Pres. Eisenhower had rejected a suggestion that he offer to exchange visits with Premier Chou En-lai of Communist China after his forthcoming exchange with Khrushchev. Porter said he had written the President Aug. 4 to suggest the Chou exchange as a logical sequence to Khrushchev's trip.)

French Vs. U.S.-Soviet Deal. French Premier Michel Debré warned Aug. 16 that France would "make herself heard" in order to "avoid being crushed by agreements between very great powers."

* According to the Aug. 13 N.Y. Times, there were no U.S. military bases in Laos and only one French air base, at Seno, in central Laos. State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White Aug. 12 disclosed that the number of U.S. military personnel currently in Laos totalled 171—71 of them attached to the U.S. Operations Mission's Program Evaluation Office & 100 others, principally technicians, training Laotians in the use & care of weapons. U.S. military aid funds programmed for Laos during fiscal 1959 totalled $23,700,000 for defense support funds & $7 million for military equipment. [See p. 258F2]

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Debré, speaking in a Loire Valley village, made clear that he was referring to the danger posed by "visits by chiefs of state . . . carefully organized between Moscow & Washington." Debré asserted that increasingly independent French policies represented a reaction against alliances leading France into "bondage" to foreign powers. He said France's destiny was "tied to the destiny of Algeria" and that "a renovated France" must "make her allies understand that she has the right to demand . . . their most complete support for a cause that goes far beyond one people & one generation." [See pp. 222C1, 209D1]

Paris dispatches Aug. 14 reported that Pres. de Gaulle, at a recent cabinet meeting, had criticized Mr. Eisenhower's invitation to Khrushchev as that of a "lone horseman" seeking talks with the enemy camp. (A Soviet Govt. memorandum delivered to de Gaulle Aug. 17 by Soviet Amb.-to-France Sergei A. Vinogradov was said to have expressed sympathy with French demands for greater world recognition but was known to be critical of the French-West German political alliance.)

Nixon on Khrushchev Views. Vice Pres. Nixon expressed hope Aug. 14 that Premier Khrushchev's planned visit to the U.S. would "remove some of the miscalculations he has with regard to this country." Nixon, in taped TV interviews with Republican Sens. Karl Mundt (S.D.) & Kenneth Keating (N.Y.), said reports given Khrushchev on the U.S. had come "through Communist eyes" and had given him the impression that the U.S. was "weak, that we're on the way downhill economically, that our people are divided and do not support the President in the firm stand he has taken in the field of foreign policy."

In a TV interview Aug. 16 with Sen. Gordon Allott (R., Colo.), Nixon disclosed that the USSR had denied his request to visit a Soviet missile factory during his recent visit to the USSR. Nixon said Andrei N. Tupolev, Soviet aircraft designer, had been shown a Thor IRBM assembly line during a visit to the Douglas Aircraft Co. in Santa Monica, Calif. but that Soviet officials refused Nixon "an opportunity to see a similar line when we were there." [See p. 253G2]

Nixon, at a dinner meeting with 200 industrialists & bankers in Spring Lake, N.J. Aug. 13, said the impending Eisenhower-Khrushchev exchange should not be used as an excuse for curtailing U.S. defenses. He said "the President must be able to continue to talk from a position of strength as he now does."

Disarmament Unit Set. Big 4 agreement to establish a new 10-nation council on disarmament to assume the functions of the dormant 82-member UN Disarmament Comm. was reported Aug. 10 by the N.Y. Times. Membership in the new body would be divided equally between West (the U.S., Britain, France, Canada, Italy) & East (the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Albania) in line with Soviet demands for parity in any disarmament talks. The new council reportedly would function outside the UN but use UN facilities and permit the participation of UN Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld.

Agreement on forming the new group was said to have been reached in the concluding sessions of the recessed Geneva foreign ministers' conference. A 2d communiqué issued by the 4 foreign ministers Aug. 5 before their departure from Geneva had referred to "a useful exchange of views with regard to the method by which further negotiations on the question of disarmament could be most effectively advanced."

(In a statement issued on his return to the U.S. from Geneva Aug. 6, Herter had expressed "deep regret" at "the lack of agreement" reached by the conference on "the problems of a divided Germany & of Berlin." Herter charged that the USSR had "made successful negotiations impossible" by its persistent efforts "to ease the Western powers out of West Berlin" by undermining their occupation rights in the city and a "drastic . . . reduction of the Western protective troops in West Berlin." Herter conceded, however, that the conference had "served to lessen the sharpness of the crisis" and had "brought about a narrowing of differences on some points.") [See p. 246D1]

The U.S. State Dept. Aug. 11 denied reports that the new disarmament body under discussion by the Big 4 would bypass the UN. It confirmed that such discussion had taken place but only with "appropriate consultations" with Hammarskjöld. Hammarskjöld told a UN press conference Aug. 13 that he approved of renewed disarmament discussions by the Big 4 or other nations but that the UN "retain[ed] the ultimate responsibility" for disarmament negotiations. The projected Big 4 talks would, he said, "prepare the ground" for whatever should be done in the UN. [See p. 238D3]

Khrushchev A-Ban Pledge. The USSR was ready to "accept the most solemn obligation not to be the first [country] to conduct any further tests of nuclear weapons," Khrushchev asserted in a letter made public Aug. 10 by Canon L. John Collins of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

Khrushchev said that the USSR, "in advocating the immediate & permanent cessation of nuclear tests," considered "this only as a first step" toward "the complete prohibition of atomic & hydrogen weapons, the withdrawal of these weapons from national armaments & the destruction of all existing stocks." He said the Western powers had not shown the same "readiness" to end nuclear tests. He said the outcome of U.S.-British-Soviet Geneva talks on an accord to end nuclear tests was "still doubtful, owing to the negative attitude" of the U.S. & Britain.

(Collins, head of Britain's Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, & Hans Werner Richter, West German president of the European Federation Against Nuclear Arms, had appealed to Khrushchev, Prime Min. Macmillan & Pres. Eisenhower June 29 for public assurances that their nations would not take the initiative to resume nuclear tests. Neither Eisenhower nor Macmillan had replied to the messages.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 266G1]

New U.S. Tests Seen. Chrmn. Clinton P. Anderson (D., N.M.) of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. predicted Aug. 5 that the U.S. would resume nuclear tests after its one-year test moratorium expired Oct. 31 and that other nations would follow the U.S.' lead.

Anderson, addressing a labor union meeting in New York, expressed the belief that U.S. tests largely would be confined to underground & outer-space detonations in order to minimize radioactive fallout. But he said "no one should be surprised if testing within the atmosphere is continued on a limited scale." Anderson said his predictions were based on lack of progress by the 3-power Geneva nuclear talks and on evidence that current detection techniques could not assure identification of all nuclear detonations. He expressed doubt that either the U.S. or Russia "really wants to cease nuclear testing." [See pp. 199A3, 150C3]

Semyon K. Tsarapkin, Soviet delegate to the Geneva nuclear talks, told the conference Aug. 7 that U.S. "ruling circles" had ordered their envoys to follow a policy of "dodging & obstructing" at the conference to prevent an agreement to ban nuclear tests and justify a resumption of U.S. tests. Tsarapkin based his charge on Anderson's statement & on recent testimony by AEC Chrmn. John A. McCone that U.S. nuclear test grounds & facilities were being maintained for possible future use. Tsarapkin demanded a "categorical" Western reply to Soviet proposals for a test-ban treaty based on an agreed annual number of on-site inspections of possible clandestine nuclear tests.

U.S. delegate James J. Wadsworth denounced Tsarapkin for his failure to explain the Soviet inspection plan in sufficient detail to permit negotiations on it. He said Tsarapkin had used statements by U.S. public figures as though they were official declarations of U.S. policy.

(Tsarapkin formally agreed Aug. 10 to have a test-ban treaty include recommendations for a network of earth satellites to detect nuclear explosions in outer space. The USSR was the first of the 3 nuclear powers to accept the proposal, made by a panel of U.S., Soviet & British nuclear experts, to form part of the projected nuclear test control & detection system.) [See p. 246D2]

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(Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey [D., Minn.] charged Aug. 18 that the Eisenhower Admin. had "no negotiating position" on the Geneva nuclear talks and had permitted the AEC & Defense Dept. to formulate U.S. nuclear policy and "burden" U.S. envoys in Geneva with "obstacles" to an East-West agreement ending tests. Humphrey urged a reasoned U.S. decision on "the most important remaining issue in the negotiations — the number of on-site inspections" to be made each year on U.S., British & Soviet territory. It should, he said, lie somewhere between "the few suggested by the Soviets" and "the 366 suggested by [AEC Chrmn.] John A. McCone.")

(The establishment of a 9-member committee headed by Dr. Frank Press, California Institute of Technology seismologist, to prepare an expanded program of U.S. research on the detection of underground nuclear explosions was reported Aug. 8 by the N.Y. Times. The committee, set up by Dr. Herbert F. York, Defense Dept. director of research & engineering, would carry out recommendations of an earlier panel, drawn from the President's Science Advisory Com. & headed by Pres. Lloyd V. Berkner of Associated Universities, Inc.) [See pp. 190C1, 183C1, 114E3]

Radiation Unit Set. A Federal Radiation Council empowered to test & fix national standards of radiation & fallout safety was established Aug. 14 by executive order of Pres. Eisenhower. The council would replace the current system under which the AEC & other federal agencies adopted radiation safety standards recommended by the Natl. Com. on Radiation Protection & Measurement, a private body maintained by 17 scientific organizations. The council, composed of the Defense, Commerce and Health-Education-Welfare secretaries and AEC chairman, also would "further the inter-agency coordination of measures against radiation." [See p. 106F3]

Mr. Eisenhower, in the same executive order, approved the transfer of regulation of radiation safeguards from the AEC to the states.

(A Journal of Science report cited Aug. 7 by the N.Y. Times disclosed that the atmospheric concentration of radioactive carbon-14 had increased by 15% during the past 3 years as a result of nuclear weapons tests. The report, written by Dr. Wallace S. Broecker of Columbia U.'s Lamont Geological Observatory & Dr. Alan Walton of the Natl. Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Eng., warned that world carbon-14 levels would be increased by .25% to 1.41% when the carbon-14 produced thus far by nuclear detonations had been distributed equally throughout the earth's air, oceans & organisms. Carbon-14 levels were believed to effect human genetic development.) [See p. 247A1]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Working Vacation. Pres. Eisenhower set up temporary headquarters at the Hotel Gettysburg in Gettysburg, Pa. Aug. 10 to facilitate a working vacation at his Gettysburg farm prior to his Aug. 26 departure for Europe for conferences with allies in advance of Soviet Premier Khrushchev's September visit. (Khrushchev began a vacation in the Crimea Aug. 6 to "gain strength" for his trip to the U.S.) [See pp. 253B1, 136E1]

Mueller Takes Office. Pres. Eisenhower's appointment of Frederick H. Mueller as Commerce Secretary was confirmed by the Senate Aug. 6, and Mueller was sworn in Aug. 10. Mueller, holding his first press conference, reported Aug. 18 that the gross national product had risen to a record annual rate of $484½ billion (seasonally adjusted) during the Apr.-June quarter. Mueller said the U.S. was willing to engage in "mutually profitable" trade with the USSR but that he opposed "any relaxation in the strategic area of trading with Russia. . . . Anything adding to her military potential should be proscribed." Mueller came out for a national manufacturers' sales tax but admitted that other Cabinet members might try to block the proposal. [See p. 232E3]

Wide World
MUELLER

Vs. Brother's Candidacy. Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 12 rejected a suggestion that his brother, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, might be a potential Vice Presidential candidate. Speaking at a Gettysburg press conference, he said: "I couldn't think of anything that would be worse for any political party to take people so closely related as my brother, who is 9 years younger than I, . . . and make it look like an attempt at establishing a bit of a dynasty. I would have none of that. And I can tell you much more emphatically, he wouldn't have it." [See pp. 240C-D2, 237D1, 51G2]

Other Personnel. Pres. Eisenhower Aug. 17 nominated Philip A. Ray to be Commerce Undersecretary. Ray, a San Francisco construction executive, had been Commerce Department general counsel 1954-57. The President Aug. 17 nominated Eric H. Hager of the N.Y. law firm of Shearman & Sterling & Wright to be legal adviser to the State Department, a post equal to that of assistant secretary.

Mr. Eisenhower Aug. 17 nominated Maj. Gen. David M. Shoup, 54, to succeed Gen. Randolph McC. Pate as Marine Corps commandant for a 2-year term starting Jan. 1, 1960. Shoup had won the Medal of Honor for his leadership of a battalion against the Japanese on Betio Island of the Tarawa group during World War II.

The President Aug. 11 nominated Ohio lawyer-banker Vance Brand, an Export-Import Bank director, to be managing director of the Development Loan Fund.

Senate confirmations Aug. 12: Robert D. Murphy as State Undersecretary for Political Affairs; Livingston T. Merchant as Deputy State Undersecretary for Political Affairs; Elbert G. Mathews as ambassador to Liberia; Dr. John H. Williams as an Atomic Energy Commission member; ex-Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) to be an associate member of the Indian Claims Commission.

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CONGRESS

House Passes Labor Bill. The Landrum-Griffin labor reform bill (HR8342)* was passed Aug. 14 by 303-125 House vote (156 D. & 147 R. vs. 122 D. & 3 R.). The Senate, which had adopted the milder Kennedy-Ervin bill (S1555), decided by voice vote Aug. 17 to send the 2 measures to Senate-House conference to attempt a compromise.

The Landrum-Griffin bill was adopted by the House only 8 days after Pres. Eisenhower had made a TV appeal for the measure. The only Republicans voting against it were Reps. John B. Bennett (Mich.), Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.) & Gardner R. Withrow (Wis.). Kearns, however, had been required by House rules to vote against it because he had introduced a recommittal motion (to block any last-minute amendments designed to weaken the measure). The key House action was a 229-209 vote (134 R. & 95 D. vs. 184 D. & 17 R.) Aug. 13 by which the Landrum-Griffin bill was substituted for the milder Elliott bill.*

An effort to substitute the AFL-CIO-backed Shelley bill, the mildest of all the reform bills, had been rejected Aug. 12 by the House, 245-132.

By 215-160 vote Aug. 12, the House rejected a proposal by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D., N.Y.) to add a ban on racial discrimination in unions to the Landrum-Griffin bill.

The House's acceptance of the Landrum-Griffin bill was lauded Aug. 13 by Chrmn. John L. McClellan (D., Ark.) of the Select Senate Committee on Improper Labor-Management Activities and by Vice Pres. Nixon. Nixon, at the Spring Lake (N.J.) Golf & Country Club, called the bill "very constructive." He said it would "do no damage to labor unions or labor leaders who follow honest practices" but would "serve only to check the abuses of power exposed . . . by the McClellan Committee." [See p. 255D1]

Johnson on Congress' Task. Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) told reporters Aug. 11 that "Congress is going to stay here [in session] until it does its job" of passing acceptable labor, housing, civil rights, highway & anti-pollution bills. Johnson said the Democratic leadership did not consider Soviet Premier

* The Landrum-Griffin bill was introduced July 24 as HR8401. It became HR8342 Aug. 13 when the House voted to substitute it for the Elliott bill, which had been the original HR8342.

Krushchev's Sept. 15 visit a factor in planning Congress' adjournment. It was reported that the Eisenhower Administration preferred to have Congress adjourn before Krushchev arrived to avoid having Congress invite him to address it. It was feared that many Congress members, opposed to letting the Communist leader use Congress as a forum for his views, would embarrass the U.S. by refusing to attend.

Youth Corps Voted. A bill to create a Federal Youth Conservation Corps was approved by a 47-45 Senate vote Aug. 13 and sent to the House. The vote for—45 D. & Republicans Wiley (Wis.) & Young (N.D.). Against—30 R. & 15 D. The corps would start with 50,000 youths aged 16-21 the first year and build up to 100,000 the 2d year, 150,000 the 3d. Its estimated cost: $125 million the first year, $250 million the 2d and $375 million annually thereafter. The bill's principal objective was to develop & conserve natural resources and maintain facilities in parks, forests & wild-life refuges. Backers said it also would help prevent juvenile delinquency. Youths enlisting would receive $60 a month, food, clothing & housing. The measure was sponsored by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), 19 other Democrats & William Langer (R., N.D.).

TVA Bonds Authorized. A bill (HR3460) authorizing the TVA to issue up to $750 million in revenue bonds to finance new power-plant construction was passed by voice votes of the Senate July 9 & of the House July 23.

Pres. Eisenhower signed it Aug. 6 after receiving assurances from the Democratic-controlled Congress that it would delete a section that would have given Congress the right to review all TVA construction plans and would have prevented control of such plans by the President & his advisers. It was deleted by a bill (S2471) passed by the Senate Aug. 6 & the House Aug. 11 and signed by Mr. Eisenhower Aug 16.

HR3460 barred the expansion of TVA beyond its current geographic area and required it to repay, at 3% interest & within 45 years, $1 billion of federal investments in TVA facilities. The measure was sponsored by Reps. Clifford Davis (D., Tenn.) & Robert E. Jones (D., Ala.). [See p. 160B3]

Works Funds. A compromise $1,206,748,549 public works appropriation bill (HR7509) for fiscal 1960 was passed by 82-9 Senate vote Aug. 17 and sent to the President. Despite Pres. Eisenhower's opposition to new projects, the bill provided funds for planning or starting construction on 90 new flood control, navigation & reclamation projects. The compromise was reached after the House had voted $1,177,177,000 and the Senate $1,256,836,300. Mr. Eisenhower had requested a record $1,176,677,000 for 296 projects previously started but no money for new ones. In a letter made public by Rep. John Taber (R., N.Y.) of the House Appropriations Committee July 20, the President had complained that the new projects would cost $1.2 billion. "The present & future welfare of the American people requires that the skyrocketing of federal spending be stopped," Mr. Eisenhower said.

Red China Opposed. The House Aug. 17 adopted a resolution (H.Con.-Res.369) reiterating Congress' opposition to Communist China's admission to the UN. The vote was 368-2 with Reps. William Meyer (D., Vt.) & Thomas L. Ashley (D., O.) dissenting. [See p. 228G3]

House & Senate Labor Reform Bills

(How the House's Landrum-Griffin & the Senate's Kennedy-Irvin bills would deal with specific labor problems)

Hot Cargo. The House bill would outlaw labor contract clauses under which carriers agreed in advance to boycott products of an employer involved in a labor dispute. The Senate bill would ban some of these clauses.

Secondary Boycotts. The House bill would ban all secondary boycotts. The Senate bill would outlaw only some hot-cargo boycotts.

Picketing. The House bill would outlaw all recognition or organizing picketing where (a) another union had recognition, (b) there had been a valid election within the preceding 12 months and (c) the union failed to file within 30 days a petition for a representation election backed by evidence that employes wanted the union to represent them. The Senate bill would ban such picketing where (a) another union had been recognized legitimately or (b) there had been a valid election within 9 months.

'No Man's Land.' The House bill would permit state courts & agencies to handle, under state law, cases that the NLRB refused to take. The Senate bill would let state agencies but not courts handle such cases but only under federal law.

Union Members' Rights. Both bills would guarantee such rights of union members as freedom of speech & assembly and protection against improper discipline & unfair fees. Infringements would be punishible under the Senate bill by up to 2 years' imprisonment & $10,000 fine, under the House bill by up to a year in prison & $1,000 fine. Both bills would require fair election practices and provide criminal penalties for stealing union funds.

Reporting. Both bills would require unions & employers to report to the Labor Secretary periodically on finances, conflicts of interest and financial dealings by or with union officials & labor consultants. The Senate bill would authorize exemption of unions with fewer than 200 members & less than $20,000 a year in gross receipts. The House bill would permit no exemptions.

2 Schools 'Integrate.' The Little Rock (Ark.) School Board announced Aug. 1 that 6 of 55 Negroes who had registered for all-white Little Rock high schools had been assigned to such schools—3 to Central High School, 3 to Hall High. The remaining 49 applicants were assigned to the all-Negro Horace Mann High. These assignments were made under the state's Pupil Placement Act.

NAACP attorneys sued in federal court in Little Rock Aug. 8 to reverse the assignments and to require the school board to admit Negroes to public high schools in the school zones in which they lived. [See p. 167G3]

Schools Reopen. The 4 Little Rock public high schools, closed since 1958 to avoid integration, reopened Aug. 12 with 5 Negroes attending 2 white schools and a 6th planning to do so later. Elizabeth Eckford, 17, & Jefferson Thomas, 16, who had been among the original 9 Negroes in the 1957 attempt to integrate Central High, reentered Central with 1,080 white pupils. 3 Negro girls, Effie Jones, 17, Elsie Robinson, 16, & Estella Thompson, 16, were the first of their race to attend Hall High.

Demonstrators Quelled. About 200-250 segregation backers demonstrated near Central High before noon Aug. 12, but Little Rock police & firemen, under the command of Police Chief Eugene Granville Smith, 46, held them back with firehoses & clubs. 21 demonstrators were arrested for scuffling with police or refusing to clear the street.

Faubus on Violence. The demonstration took place after some 900 segregationists had gathered before the Capitol earlier Aug. 12 and were advised by Gov. Orval E. Faubus not to fight the police—at least not yet. "I see no reason for you to be beaten over the head today . . . or to be jailed," Faubus said. "That should be faced only as a last resort, and when there is much to be gained. . . . The sun is hot . . . where the police are on duty. This enforcing of illegal orders will grow burdensome. . . . In this cause, properly pursued, I am with you all the way."

Faubus had told segregationists in a TV address the previous night that he saw "nothing to be gained tomorrow by violence." He assailed Smith for his readiness "to apply the force that is necessary to integrate the schools."

Faubus told the Arkansas Farmers Union in an earlier talk Aug. 11 that "I'm not opposed to integration . . . for those who want it. But I don't believe people should have it forced on them. . . . When they take children and stick them in school at the point of a bayonet . . . it is . . . wrong."

"If the Little Rock situation is settled" by federal force, Faubus continued, "there could well apply the words of Winston Churchill at the time of Munich." Faubus quoted Churchill as having said: "Do not suppose that this is the end. This is the first foretaste of a bitter cup

that will be offered to us year after year unless we rise and take our stand as in the olden days."

Closing Law Invalid. The state law under which Faubus had closed Little Rock's high schools in 1958 was declared unconstitutional June 18 by a special 3-judge federal court composed of U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals Judge John S. Sanborn of St. Paul, U.S. District Judge John S. Miller of Ft. Smith, Ark. & U.S. District Judge Axel J. Beck of Elk Point, S.D. The court also invalidated a companion law that allowed public school funds to be transferred from school to school with pupils shifting because of integration. The court simultaneously reminded the newly reorganized Little Rock School Board that it was under court orders to integrate the schools. [See p. 168A2]

The court June 8 had upheld an Arkansas law requiring public school teachers to name under oath organizations to which they had belonged or given money within 5 years. But it invalidated a companion law barring public jobs to NAACP members.

Faubus' Plan. Faubus had intimated publicly that he knew how the state Legislature could keep schools segregated legally. Challenged by the Little Rock School Board July 15 to present his plan, Faubus proposed July 28 that all-Negro Horace Mann High & all-white Hall High be designated integrated schools, that segregation be resumed at formerly all-white Central High and maintained at all-white Technical High, that one of the integrated schools be limited to boys & the other to girls and that whites opposed to integration be enrolled in the all-white schools.

Mrs. Bates' Home Attacked. Shots were fired Aug. 11 from a speeding car at the Little Rock home of Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas chairman of the NAACP. 3 Negro men defending her home after the attack were arrested by state police the night of Aug. 12-13 on charges of carrying concealed weapons. Mrs. Bates, charging the police had "lured them into a trap," appealed to Pres. Eisenhower in an Aug. 13 telegram for protection.

Klan Leader Quits. A. C. Hightower, Little Rock barber who June 5 had chartered the Arkansas branch of the United States Klans, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, resigned as state grand dragon Aug. 10 in a dispute with dissident members who, he said "wanted to take action" locally on such matters as school integration.

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Farm Migrants. Labor Undersecy. James T. O'Connell asserted Aug. 7 that the family incomes of 45% of the U.S.'s 800,000 migratory farm laborers amounted to less than $2,000 a year each. He & Agriculture Department aide Nathan Koenig, testifying at the opening of Senate Labor subcommittee hearings on the migrant problem, charged that contractors & crew leaders often exploited migrants, charged double fees and misrepresented work & pay conditions. O'Connell & Koenig backed a bill introduced by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) to force crew leaders to register and abide by a code of ethics whose violation would be punishable by fines & jail sentences. They said: 4,491 children under 16 (19% of them being 9 or younger) worked on farms during school hours in fiscal 1958; the migrants' average cash income was $892 in 1957. [See p. 225E3]

Atomic Plane. Atomic Energy Commission Chrmn. John A. McCone proposed July 23 that the construction of a nuclear-powered plane be speeded up by modifying an existing plane to use an atomic power plant. This suggestion, which the Eisenhower Administration had rejected in 1958, was made by McCone before the Joint Congressional Atomic Research Subcommittee, which was holding its first public hearing on the plane program.* Rep. Melvin Price (D., Ill.), committee chairman, said the hearings would show how the nuclear project had been "marked by a lack of well-defined objectives & by Administration indecision."

Deputy Defense Secy. Thomas S. Gates, testifying July 23, supported the Administration's rejection of the modification plan. He conceded that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had urged June 19 that the program "be extended to include flight test as soon as technically feasible." But he said the Joint Chiefs had not shown that an A-plane was a military necessity.

Dr. Herbert F. York, Defense Department research & development chief, defended the Administration decision to veto the modification idea and to discontinue the development of an A-plane engine—a direct cycle reactor—on which more than $200 million already had been spent. York conceded July 23 that this engine, which General Electric had been developing, probably could power a plane in flight. But he held that such a plane would not be "militarily useful," that the power plant "would have little or no growth potential" and that the project would divert money & facilities from developing a more useful A-plane engine. (York had estimated June 8, in testimony made public by a Senate Appropriations subcommittee July 1, that it would take at least $10 billion to develop an A-plane.)

Maj. Gen. Donald J. Keirn, head of the A-plane project, argued July 23 that postponing flight tests until high-performance reactors were developed "needlessly delays the program" and would be "more costly." [See p. 37B3; Vol. XVIII, 79E1-D3]

Antarctic Research. The National Science Foundation Aug. 16 announced plans for exploring Antarctica from Oct. 1959 to Mar. 1960. Director Alan T. Waterman said the program would stress geology, cartography & biology. 29 grants totaling $3,170,069 were awarded to government agencies, colleges & universities to conduct the Navy-supported studies. [See p. 110B1]

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U.S. imports from Europe rose from $1,544,119,000 in 1958's first half to $2,192,813,000 in Jan.-June 1959, according to Commerce Department figures reported by UPI Aug. 15. Exports to Europe declined from $2,293,258,000 to $2,075,214,000 in the same period. Britain ranked first, West Germany 2d in U.S. imports & exports. Imports from Czechoslovakia rose from $2,788,000 to $5,127,000 and imports from Poland-Danzig rose from $16,066,000 to $16,965,000 for those periods. [See pp. 251D3, 243G2]

U.S. merchant fleet totalled 677 vessels (39 passenger liners, 638 freighters) aggregating 7,327,187 deadweight tons June 30, a net gain of 4 vessels & about 73,000 tons since Jan. 1, the American Merchant Marine Institute reported Aug. 16. The principal gain came from the redocumentation of 18 cargo carriers (198,000 tons) under the U.S. flag. [See p. 243G2]

Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. reported Aug. 14 that a record 487,400,000 lb. of synthetic fibers were produced in the U.S. during 1959's 2d quarter, up 6% from 1959's first quarter, 10% from 1958's 4th. Apr.-June output included 284,200,000 lb. of rayon of all types & 85,900,000 lb. of high-tenacity viscose yarn. Jan.-June output of all synthetic fibers rose to 945½ million lb., up 32% from 1958's first half. 60,527,000 lb. of rayon staple were imported Jan.-June 1959, 58% more than in 1958's half.

Arthur Hunt, 56, president & business agent of the Teamsters Bro'hood's Albany Taxi Drivers' Local 895, surrendered to Albany police Aug. 14. Nicholas M. Robilotto, president of Albany Chauffeurs' & Warehousemen's Local 294 (a Teamsters local), had accused Hunt of stealing $27,532 from the latter local. Hunt had been Local 294's business agent.

FOREIGN

Algeria. 1,015 Algerian rebels were "put out of action" in the first 25 days of a major offensive by 22,000 French troops in the Kabylia Mtns. area east of Algiers, French Army Hq. in Algiers reported Aug. 17. Army spokesmen said rebel guerrilla units were splitting into small bands.

The Kabylia offensive, subjected to total censorship, had been criticized by many French newspapers as wasteful in terms of numbers of rebels killed & captured compared with huge French outlays in men & matériel. Gen. Pierre-Marcel Faure, French commander in the Kabylia area, was quoted by the Christian Science Monitor as having said: "The struggle that has been forced on us is partisan warfare. . . . [which] requires the assistance of the population." "Unless we succeed in getting the population to our side, there will

* McCone told the subcommittee July 23 that Soviet Deputy Premier Frol Kozlov, when in the U.S. recently, had confided to Vice Adm. Hyman G. Rickover that the Soviet Union was cutting back its nuclear power program because of unexpected high costs and that it was planning to meet most of its future power needs from open-pit coal.

be no end to this war." [See p. 241C2]

Australia. A £1.682 billion ($3,767,680,000) fiscal 1960 budget presented Aug. 11 reduced Australian income tax rates by 5% and raised pensions from 7s 6d (85¢) to 15s ($1.70) weekly for the aged, infirm, widows & veterans. The new budget provided £192,800,000, ($431,900,000) for defense and estimated Australia's fiscal 1960 deficit as £61 million ($136,600,000), down by $105 million from fiscal 1959. It provided for continued selective immigration at the increased rate of 125,000 persons annually. [See p. 176G3]

Austria. Millions of counterfeit British pounds and the purported diaries of SS chief Heinrich Himmler were raised from Lake Toplitz, Austria Aug. 7-10 by divers hired by the West German newspaper Der Stern.

Britain. Ghana Prime Min. Kwame Nkrumah was appointed by Queen Elizabeth Aug. 12 to her Privy Council. He reportedly was the first African leader named to the advisory council, currently numbering 300 members. [See p. 260F2]

A new Street Offences Act, 1959, imposing fines of £10 ($28) to £25 ($70) & up to 3 months' imprisonment on soliciting prostitutes took effect Aug. 15. [See Vol. XVII, p. 381F2]

Burma. Finance Min. Kyaw Nyein told Parlt. Aug. 17 that foreign aid expected by Burma in 1960 included $5,733,000 from the Intl. Bank for Reconstruction & Development, $4,879,000 from the USSR, $13,272,000 from the U.S.' Intl. Cooperation Admin. & $483,000 from Colombo Plan development funds. [See p. 85D3]

Canada. U.S. Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy flew to Ottawa Aug. 11 for talks with Defense Min. George R. Pearkes. He confirmed to newsmen that the U.S. & Canada would build additional air defense radar installations in Canada to counter increased Soviet radar-jamming abilities. McElroy said U.S. opinion was moving "toward a liberalization of the handling of atomic weapons in connection with our friendly allies." [See pp. 170E1, 30C2]

Prime Min. Diefenbaker announced the formation Aug. 11 of a National Energy Board, headed by Ian N. McKinnon of the Alberta Oil & Gas Conservation Board, to oversee Canadian energy resources and regulate oil & gas pipeline construction & operation and the import & export of gas & electric power. [See p. 227F2]

Cyprus. Greek Cypriots announced Aug. 12 the formation of a new secret organization to seek enosis (union of Cyprus with Greece), with "force if need be." The new group, called KEM (Cyprus Enosis Front), said it regarded the creation of a Cypriot republic as "one of the first steps toward enosis." [See p. 177E1]

Denmark. The first shipment of U.S.-built Nike anti-aircraft missiles to arrive in Denmark was unloaded in a Jutland port Aug. 3. Expected Communist demonstrations did not materialize. [See p. 230G1]

France. Deaths per 100,000 from alcoholism decreased in France from 14 in 1956 to 10 in 1958, the Natl. Com. for Study & Information on Alcohol reported Aug. 15. 15,853 deaths were ascribed to alcoholism during 1958, when French consumption of wine & other alcoholic drinks totalled 1.2 billion gallons. [See Vol. XVII, p. 42G2]

Martin Allen, 33, of Philadelphia, chief cashier of the American Express Co. in Paris, & Renato Grassi, 36, of Milan were charged Aug. 8 with embezzling more than 500 million francs ($1 million) of the firm's funds.

French Cameroons. 4 persons were reported killed Aug. 4 by nationalist terrorists in the western French Cameroons. [See p. 241C3]

French Community. Pres. Modibo Keita of the Mali Federation of the French Sudan & Senegal told the N.Y. Times Aug. 12 that the federation aimed at full independence within a French Community modeled on the British Commonwealth. Keita stressed that "our geographic position makes us members of the Western bloc" & allies of France. He warned that "if we do not get satisfaction, we will be forced to call a referendum" and risk a wave of "anti-French feelings." [See p. 227D3]

Ghana. S. D. Dombo replaced Kofio Busia Aug. 17 as head of the opposition Ghana United Party. [See p. 242A1]

Greece. Lt. Gen. George Grivas, exiled former Greek Cypriot EOKA terrorist leader, offered Aug. 17 to assume power in Greece "if the majority of the people actually ask for me." Grivas had denounced Premier Constantine Karamanlis' regime for signing the British-Greek-Turkish agreement on Cyprus' independence. He said Greece "cannot live" under Karamanlis. Grivas said he would take power by "lawful means" if summoned by "resolutions of popular organizations & the working classes." [See p. 258F3]

Hungary. Central Statistical Office reports, cited July 16 by the N.Y. Times, disclosed that Hungarian industrial production had risen during Jan.-June 1959 by up to 11% compared with the same period of 1958. Production statistics listed for the first 6 months of 1959: electricity 3.336 billion kwh.; oil 446,000 tons; raw steel 856,000 tons; rolled steel 573,000 tons; coal 12,400,000 tons; aluminum 21,700 tons; cement 673,000 tons; shoe 8,406,000 pairs; cotton textiles 107 million sq. meters; 147,000 radios; 34,000 TV sets; 1,103 tractors; 1,799 trucks; 722 buses. [See Vol. XVII, p. 5B1]

Min.-to-Austria Fryges Puja & Deputy Foreign Min. Istvan Sebes exchanged posts Aug. 15.

Iceland. Pres. Asgeir Asgeirsson dissolved the Icelandic Althing Aug. 15 and ordered new general elections to be held Oct. 25-26. [See p. 210C2]

India. Prime Min. Nehru told Parlt. Aug. 13 that India was "alert" to the presence of "very large" Red Chinese military forces in Tibet but doubted they constituted a menace to India. He reiterated that India considered its borders with China & Tibet "firm by treaty, firm by usage and right & firm by geography." [See p. 138E3]

49 policemen were reported injured & more than 200 rioters arrested when Gujerati-speaking peoples rioted Aug. 8 in Ahmadabad & Baroda, north of Bombay, to support demands for separation from the Marathi-speaking majority of Bombay State. [See Vol. XVI, p. 444C-F2]

Indonesia. Pres. Sukarno warned the Netherlands Aug. 17 that all Dutch capital & enterprises in Indonesia faced expropriation unless Indonesian claims to West Irian (Dutch New Guinea) were honored. Speaking of Jakarta ceremonies honoring the 14th anniversary of Indonesian independence, Sukarno said: (a) If "the Dutch remain stubborn," the history of Dutch enterprise would come "to a close on Indonesian soil"; (b) any foreign capital used with disregard for Indonesian needs would face seizure; (c) production of basic needs "shall be controlled by the state & . . . not . . . by private entrepreneurs"; (d) "whoever scoops up wealth at the expense of the public . . . will be punished severely & if necessary sentenced to death." [See pp. 250C2, 217G3]

The Indonesian Communist Party acceded to orders of Defense Min. Abdul Haris Nasution Aug. 16 and postponed its 6th national congress until September. [See p. 250D2]

Jamaica. Chief Min. Norman W. Manley, 66, was reelected July 28 for a new 5-year term. His People's National Party won 28 seats in the House of Representatives. Sir Alexander Bustamante's Labor Party won 16 seats and an independent the remaining seat. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 132A1]

Japan. Officials of the Japanese & North Korean Red Cross societies signed agreements Aug. 13 in Calcutta, India for the voluntary repatriation to North Korea of Koreans resident in Japan. Koreans wishing to go to North Korea would have to apply personally to the Japanese Red Cross and would have 3 months to change their minds. 30,000 to 117,000 of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan were said to have accepted offers of homes & jobs in North Korea. [See pp. 210D3, 195G2]

Premier Kishi returned to Tokyo Aug. 11 from a world tour and told newsmen that Japan would seek economic & defense integration with other nations in an effort to match the "remarkable economic prosperity" of Britain & Europe. [See p. 234D1]

Maldives. British offers to discuss building an RAF air base on Gan I. of Addu atoll and to mediate a revolt against the Maldivian Govt. in other southern isles of the archipelago were rejected Aug. 18 by Maldivian Prime Min. Ibrahim Nasir. (100 British soldiers, airlifted to the Maldives from Singapore Aug. 7, were withdrawn Aug. 17 following protests by the Maldivian Govt.) [See p. 259E1]

New Zealand. Heavy U.S. purchases of New Zealand beef & wool were credited by Govt. reports Aug. 18 for a $114 million trade surplus in the

year ended June 30. [See p. 38G1]

Nyasaland. Federal Prime Min. Sir Roy Welensky warned Aug. 15 that Nyasaland was a "backwater of a state" and would fall prey to Communist influence if given independence from the Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland. Welensky said Nyasaland Africans could not "produce a Govt. of caliber" because they included fewer than "25 graduates of any university" & only a few hundred high-school teachers. [See p. 239B3]

Red China. The U.S.' non-governmental Natl. Planning Assn. reported Aug. 16 that Communist China's foreign aid to other Asian & Middle Eastern nations during its first 5 year plan (1952-57) totalled $647 million, most of it in grants. The study of Chinese economic strategy, prepared by A. Doak Barnett under a Rockefeller Foundation grant, showed that China had received $430 million in Soviet aid, in 2 loans, during the same period. The report asserted that although Soviet technicians & equipment were "indispensable" to Chinese economic progress, "the Chinese Communists have had to pay their own way in relations with the Russians."

The study said: Most Red Chinese foreign aid had gone to Communist nations, principally North Korea, North Viet Nam, Outer Mongolia, Hungary & Albania; but Red China had given $55 million worth of grants to Ceylon, Egypt, Cambodia & Nepal and had offered long-term loans to Burma, Yemen & Indonesia; Red China's economic growth during the first 5-year plan was "very impressive"; its progress since 1958 was "so revolutionary & so startling that it is impossible to evaluate them at this time with any sense of confidence"; Red China's establishment of communes & efforts to decentralize industry were the "most radical political, economic & social reorganization ever attempted in so short a time by a large nation." The report predicted that if the commune system succeeded, "great opportunities for accelerated development may be opened up for the Peiping regime," but if it failed, there would be "a very adverse affect upon every aspect of the Chinese Communists' program." [See pp. 162C2, 130C1]

(Directives issued Aug. 14 by the Communist Chinese cabinet & CP Central Com. called for the mobilization of efforts to combat floods & drought. Hong Kong dispatches reported Aug. 18 that millions of persons were fighting a severe drought in central China.) [See p. 203D2]

Rumania. Deputy Trade Min. Gogu Radulescu Aug. 12 replaced Trade Min. Marcel Popescu, son-in-law of Rumanian CP chief Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej. [See p. 130F2]

Soviet Union. Plans for installment sales of expensive Soviet consumer goods were announced Aug. 16 by the Russian republic. The Soviet installment system, already used in the Ukrainian republic, would require down payments of 20%-25%, a 1%-2% service charge and repayment of the amount owed within 6 months to a year through monthly wage deductions. Russian First Deputy Trade Min. Dmitri D. Korolev said the plan would apply to the most expensive radios, phonographs, cameras, motorcycles, watches & clothing. [See p. 218F1]

Chrmn. Igor P. Skulkov of the Russian republic Control Comm. was dismissed Aug. 18 & replaced by Vasili I. Zakurdaev. [See p. 130A3]

Chief editor M. D. Kamari of the Soviet Academy of Sciences' journal Philosophical Questions was replaced by A. F. Okulov Aug. 17, and 8 members of the magazine's editorial board were dismissed, apparently for opposing the genetic theories of Trofim D. Lysenko. [See p. 24F1]

Claims by the estate of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle to a 2 million-ruble share of royalties for 3½ million copies of Sherlock Holmes mystery stories sold in the USSR up to May 1957 were rejected Aug. 17 by the Russian republic Supreme Court.

South Africa. At least 2 Africans & 2 Europeans were killed in rioting in South Africa's Natal Province Aug. 15-18 when Africans demonstrated & started fires to protest apartheid policies barring them from cities & restricting them to native preserves (Bantustans). Among incidents reported: 2 Africans were killed by police Aug. 16 in a village near Pietermaritzburg after rioters in nearby villages had set fire to schools & Govt. buildings; 1,000 African women armed with spears were dispersed by police Aug. 17 after marching on a church mission near Harding, where wives & children of Europeans had been evacuated to a hospital and protected by armed vigilantes; 118 African women were sentenced to 2 months' hard labor in Natal Aug. 18 after their arrest for building roadblocks & exhorting men to strike for farm wages of £1 ($2.80) daily. See p. 234D3]

Jan Steytler, leader of the Opposition United Party in Cape Province, resigned Aug. 17 to form a new grouping of dissident progressives opposed to Sir De Villiers Graaff, United Party leader.

Tunisia. French aircraft based in Algeria were charged Aug. 15 with making 2 attacks on the Tunisian village of Bhiret Zitouna in the Ain Draham area near the Algerian border. A Tunisian Govt. communiqué said the attacks had been supported by 3 tanks & armored cars coming from Lacroix, Algeria. French Army Hq. in Algiers asserted that Algerian rebels had attacked the French post at Lacroix and then had retreated into Tunisia. It denied attacking the Tunisian village [See p. 130E3]

West Germany. Ex-Gen. Hasso von Manteuffel, planner of the 1944-45 Ardennes winter offensive against the British & U.S. armies, went on trial in Duesseldorf Aug. 17 on a homicide charge for having ordered the execution for cowardice of a German private who had been sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment for fleeing his post during a Russian attack in the Ukraine in Jan. 1944.

Ex-Bavarian Min.-Pres. Joseph Baumgartner & 4 other former Bavarian state officials were sentenced in Munich Aug. 8 to jail terms ranging from 15 months to 2 years for perjury in denying they had accepted bribes to license 3 Munich-area gambling casinos.

Esso A. G., subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), withdrew from the West German Govt.-sponsored coal-oil cartel Aug. 13 in protest against new taxes levied on oil to spur coal consumption. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 379C3]

LATIN AMERICA

Ministers' Conference

Action Vs. Invasions. Foreign ministers of the 21 American republics met in Santiago, Chile for their 5th conference Aug. 12-18 to seek ways to strengthen Hemisphere democracy and to deal with situations such as Caribbean invasions by rebels aided by neighboring countries.

With Cuba, the Dominican Republic & Haiti accusing each other of assisting invaders, the majority of ministers agreed that no country should help rebels invade another country. U.S. State Secy. Christian A. Herter & most other ministers insisted that the principle of non-intervention was not inconsistent with their declarations on extending democracy.

The ministers Aug. 18 temporarily empowered the Inter-American Peace Committee to study: (a) "methods & procedures to prevent any activities from abroad designed to overthrow the established governments or provoke instances of intervention or acts of aggression"; (b) "the relationship between violations of human rights or the non-exercise of representative democracy . . . and the political tensions that affect the peace of the hemisphere"; (c) "the relationship between economic underdevelopment & political instability."

The committee was authorized to act "at the request of governments or on its own initiative . . . subject to the express consent" of states in whose territories inquiries would be made. It was to report to the 11th Inter-American Conference. The committee, appointed by the Council of the Organization of American States, consisted of the U.S. (whose representative, Amb. John C. Dreier, was to remain chairman until Aug. 1960), El Salvador, Mexico, Uruguay & Venezuala.

Declaration of Santiago. A major action of the conference was the signing Aug. 18 of an affirmation of democratic principles & human rights entitled "the Declaration of Santiago de Chile." It held that:

"1. The principle of the rule of law should be assured by the separation of powers & by the control of the legality of government acts by competent organs of the states;

"2. The governments of the American Republics should be derived from free elections;

"3. Perpetuation in power, or the exercise of power without fixed term

& with the manifest intent of perpetuation, is incompatible with the effective exercise of democracy;

"4. The governments of the American states should insure a system of freedom for the individual & social justice based on respect for fundamental human rights;

"5. The human rights incorporated into the legislation of the various American states should be protected by effective judicial procedures;

"6. The systematic use of political proscription is contrary to American democratic order;

"7. Freedom of the press, of radio & television, and, in general, freedom of information & expression, are essential conditions for the existence of a democratic regime;

"8. The American states, in order to strengthen democratic institutions, should cooperate among themselves within the limits of their resources and the framework of their laws so as to strengthen & develop their economic structure, and achieve just & humane living conditions . . ."

The declaration asserted that: "Harmony among the American republics can be effective only insofar as human rights & fundamental freedoms & the exercise of representative democracy are a reality within every one of them . . . failure to adhere to such principles is a source of widespread disturbance and gives rise to emigration that causes frequent & grave political tensions between the state the émigrés leave & the states that receive them"; "the existence of anti-democratic regimes . . . endangers the peace & harmony of the hemisphere."

Haiti Asks Aid. Haitian Foreign Min. Louis Mars asked at the ministers' conference Aug. 17 for OAS action against an attack on Haiti launched Aug. 13 by 30 invaders. Cuban Foreign Min. Raul Roa Garcia acknowledged that the invaders had sailed from a Cuban port but charged that it was a "conspiracy by a foreign government, an enemy of Cuba and the people of Cuba, to create difficulties for us at the conference." He said his government would cooperate in an OAS investigation.

(The invaders were reported Aug. 14 to have landed by sea at the southern coast town of Les Irois and driven out its 300 residents without firing a shot. The Haitian Army was reported Aug. 18 to have "trapped" the group on Caracasse Mt. behind the coastal town of Tiburon.) [See p. 121C3]

OBITUARIES

Robert Allen Barr, 69, Canadian portrait & still-life painter; Aug. 14 in Toronto.

James Bateman, 65, British landscape artist; Aug. 1 in London.

Henry L. Brittain, engineer, Mobile Shipbuilding Corp. & Tampa Shipbuilding Co. head 1916-20; Aug. 14 in Abbeville, S.C. (He was credited with inventing ice-cream cone as an 1898 St. Louis World's Fair concessionaire.)

Ralph M. Cohn, 45, pres. of Screen Gems (Columbia Pictures TV subsidiary); Aug. 1 in Pound Ridge, N.Y. of heart attack.

Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, 65, banker, U.S. Treasury Undersecy. 1934-36, ex-chrmn. of United Fruit Co., great-grandson of Thomas Jefferson; Aug. 8 in Boston.

Coningsby Dawson, 77, British novelist ("Garden Without Walls"); Aug. 10 in Santa Monica, Calif.

Frank A. English, 63, Planters Peanut & Chocolate Co. pres.; Aug. 5 in Wilkes-Barre, Pa. of heart ailment.

Benny Fields (Benjamin Giesenfeld), 65, vaudeville song & dance man (with his wife, Blossom Seeley) of 1920s, night club entertainer; Aug. 16 in New York of heart attack.

Fleet Adm. William Frederick (Bull) Halsey Jr., 76, commander of U.S. 3d Fleet in Pacific during World War II; Aug. 16 in Fishers Island, N.Y. of coronary occlusion. (Halsey led the first big counterattack against the Japanese in Feb. 1942 [Gilbert & Marshal Is. raid]. His fleet was credited with destroying or damaging 2,804 planes, 148 combat ships & 1,598 merchant vessels July 10-Aug. 15, 1945. He had been a World War I destroyer commander, a naval attaché to Germany, Norway, Sweden & Denmark. He qualified as a naval aviator at 52. After retiring from the Navy in 1948, he held various business posts, including the chairmanship of All-America Cable & Radio Corp. & the presidency of International Telecommunications Laboratories.) [See Vol. XII, p. 56A-B]

Wide World
HALSEY in 1942

Dr. William Augustus Hinton, 75, Harvard Medical School prof. (its first Negro prof.) of bacteriology, immunology & preventive medicine, developer of Hinton test for syphillis; Aug. 8 in Canton, Mass.

Dr. Hsien Wu, 65, Chinese-born biochemist, co-developer (with Dr. Otto Folin) of Folin-Wu method of blood analysis; Aug. 8 in Boston.

Ragnar A. Hummel, 72, Swedish-born chrmn. of Lone Star Cement Corp. 1952-58 & of Portland Cement Assn. 1953-55; Aug. 6 in Milwaukee.

Charles F. Johnson, 71, chrmn. of Endicott Johnson Co. since 1957; Aug. 9 in Johnson City, N.Y.

John Gamble Kirkwood, 52, chrmn. of Yale chemistry dept., developer of electrophoresis-connection method of separating blood proteins; Aug. 9 in New Haven of cancer.

Lynn H. Korndorff, 76, pres. of Federal Shipbuilding & Drydock Co. 1941-48; Aug. 11 in Kentfield, Calif.

Eugene W. Stetson, 77, banker, Guaranty Trust Co. pres. 1941-44, chrmn. 1944-47; July 20 in New York of cerebral hemorrhage.

Preston Sturges (Edmund Preston Biden), 60, stage & film writer, director & producer, 1940 Academy Award winner for writing "The Great McGinty" (which he also directed), playwright ("Strictly Dishonorable"); Aug. 6 in New York of heart attack.

Jim (James Moore) Tatum, 45, head football coach at U. of North Carolina since 1956, U. of Maryland 1947-55; July 23 in Chapel Hill, N.C. of virus infection.

Dr. Alexander Tsankov, 80, Bulgarian premier 1923-26; July 17 in Buenos Aires. (He fled Bulgaria for Germany during World War II, was condemned to death in absentia in 1947 for collaborating with the Nazis.)

Simon J. Vos, 62, British oil executive, Trinidad Oil Co. chrmn. 1930-56; July 17 in London.

MISCELLANEOUS

Floods & heavy rains starting Aug. 7 in central & southern Formosa caused at least 649 deaths, it was reported Aug. 12. 948 other persons were injured and 248,184 left homeless by the destruction of 49,000 houses. [See p. 212C3]

Typhoon Georgia swept through central Japan Aug. 14 and killed at least 137 persons. [See p. 236B2]

Wind-&-rain storms & floods in the southern Brazil states of Parana & Santa Catarina Aug. 13-14 killed at least 46 persons. [See p. 212C3]

Francis Henry Bloeth, 27, $150-a-week construction worker & ex-convict, confessed in Islip, N.Y. Aug. 13 that he had committed 3 hold-up slayings between July 31 & Aug. 8 and that "I would have killed more" "if I had more bullets." His victims: July 31—Islip delicatessen owner Hans Hachmann, 54; Aug. 5—Smithtown diner counterman Lawrence Kircher, 55; Aug. 8—Mrs. Irene Currier, 50, operator of a Westhampton diner. The slayings had netted him $357, which he said he had squandered on horse races & liquor. Bloeth was seized after a friend, Robert Walsh, 21, had voluntarily told police that he had sold Bloeth 2 pistols of the caliber (.32) used in the murders.

NEW BOOKS

Give Us the Tools. By Henry Viscardi Jr. How physically handicapped persons started prosperous business (Abilities, Inc.). June 25. (Erikson-Taplinger, 266 pp., $3.95)†

The Great War. By Cyril Falls. Ex-British liaison officer tells of major World War I military operations and personalities. Aug. 3. (Putnam's, 447 pp., $5.95)†

Hope for South Africa. By Alan Paton. Novelist gives history of South Africa and explains position of anti-apartheid Liberal Party. July 13. (Prager, 94 pp., $2.50)†

Houdini. By William Lindsay Gresham. Biog. of esecape artist. Aug. 3. (Holt, 306 pp., $4.50)†

Kings, Lords & Commons: An Anthology from the Irish. Trans. & collected by Frank O'Connor. Gaelic verse from 600 to 1800 A.D. July 20. (Knopf, 166 pp., $3.75)†

Lover Man. By Alston Anderson. Short stories by Panamanian-born Negro. Aug. 6. (Doubleday, 183 pp., $3.75)*

The Public Papers of Chief Justice Earl Warren. Edited by Henry M. Christman. Supreme Court decisions on mixed juries, sedition, contempt of Congress. June 23. (Simon & Schuster, 237 pp., $4.50)†

A Reader's Guide to William Butler Yeats. By John Unterecker. Critic traces, through Yeats' poems, his love for Maud Gonne. July 14. (Noonday Press, 310 pp., $4.50)†

Sarajevo. By Joachim Remak. Detailed account of the assassination of Archduke Frank Ferdinand & wife. June 29. (Criterion, 301 pp., $5)†

Road to Revolution. By Avrahm Yarmolinsky. Examination of 19th century Russian radicalism. July 21. (Macmillan, 369 pp., $5.95)†

* Fiction † Non-fiction